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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

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UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DOES IT AGAIN

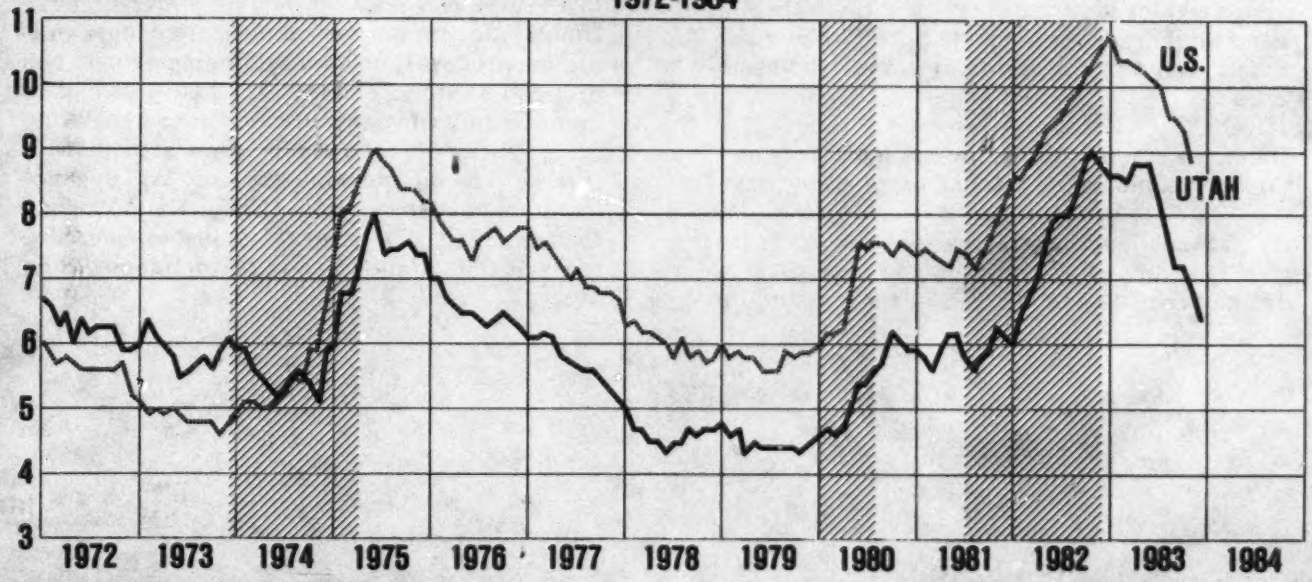
Utah's seasonally adjusted jobless rate continued on its downward course, decreasing from 6.8 percent in October to 6.4 percent in November. This and other recent big drops in the rate have been the rule rather than the exception during the past six months. The unemployment rate has now nosedived 2.4 percentage points since May's 8.8 percent, with the number of unemployed Utahns plunging by 16,400. This November's rate of 6.4 percent was also substantially under last November's 8.8 percent, and the lowest rate in the state since December 1981's 6.0 percent. The economic recovery so far in Utah has been one of the quickest on record, if the recent huge unemployment decreases are used to measure the labor market's recovery.

The substantial decline in November's rate was caused by constantly improving economic conditions, and unseasonably warm weather during most of the month. The good weather allowed

SPECIAL FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE:

Utah Labor Market Review 1983
and
Outlook 1984

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1972-1984



Shaded Area represents U.S. Recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

construction activities to continue, resulting in a smaller number of unemployed construction workers than usual for November. Since the weather has recently turned for the worse, many of these construction workers escaping unemployment in November will probably experience it in December.

OTHER INDICATORS ALSO VERIFY PROGRESS

The constantly improving economic conditions are verified by more than just declining unemployment. Nonagricultural jobs reached 570,800 in November — 8,600 more jobs or 1.5 percent higher than in November 1982. Some very impressive employment gains surfaced in manufacturing, particularly in the durable goods sector. Electrical machinery and supplies industries, and transportation equipment industries, both achieved over 16.0 percent year-over employment increases. Many other industries in the State also experienced employment gains, although there are still some trouble spots — including mining, primary metals, railroad transportation, and wholesale trade.

There are some other economic indicators still signaling significant economic progress in Utah:

(1) Seasonally adjusted average weekly hours for the State's manufacturers jumped from 38.8 in September to 39.4 in October — the most hours averaged per week in nearly two years. This shows manufacturers are adjusting to increasing demand by boosting the number of hours worked. Rising demand in the upcoming months should create more employment opportunities.

(2) Seasonally adjusted job placements by Job Service offices in Utah surged higher in October, growing by more than 1,500 from September. The considerable increase in placements indicates more people are finding jobs throughout the State.

(3) New dwelling unit permits authorized for construction continued signaling the resurgence of new home building in the State. Seasonally adjusted permits climbed to 1,410 in October, nearly 100 more than in September.

MORE THAN A FLASH IN THE PAN?

Utah's labor market has been experiencing extraordinary recovery since May. Unemployment has dropped sharply, employment has grown, and improvements in many other indicators prove the State is now in economic forward instead of reverse. The big question remains: Will this momentum be carried into 1984? The following feature article addresses this question, and also looks at Utah's labor market performance during 1983.

UTAH LABOR MARKET REVIEW FOR 1983

AT LAST!

ECONOMIC RECOVERY IN 1983! These words have a very nice ring to them, especially after three years of dismal economic growth. The State's labor market finally escaped the stranglehold of rising unemployment and decreasing employment. Stellar performances by construction and manufacturing led the way, with more than a little shove from a strong national economic performance.

Despite overall improvement in Utah's economic activities, some industries continued to experience hard times. The most noticeable was the mining industry — suffering through a down period in its boom-bust economic history. Despite no improvement in mining and some other industries, the State has shown more economic get-up-and-go in the last half of 1983 than in the previous three years. If nothing else, Utah's economic expansion this year provided a much needed psychological boost.

UNEMPLOYMENT FINALLY GOES DOWN

The most obvious and welcome sight in the State's labor market was the abrupt turnabout in the unemployment situation. Utah's seasonally adjusted jobless rate dropped sharply, mostly in the second half of 1983—plummeting from 8.8 percent in May to near the 6.0 percent mark by the end of the year. With the rate going down so swiftly, many Utahns left the unemployed ranks. At the beginning of 1983, the number of unemployed people in Utah was pushing 60,000. Towards the finish of the year, it was closing in on 40,000.

Declining unemployment offered a much better alternative to the grim economic climate prevailing in the previous three years. Unemployment has fallen in 1983 as quickly as it rose in 1982. The jobless rate zoomed from 6.0 percent in December 1981 to a post World War II Utah high of 9.0 percent in October 1982—three percentage points in less than a year. With 1981 and 1980 also seeing mounting unemployment, Utah's seasonally adjusted jobless rate doubled from late 1979 to late 1982.

This rapid escalation in unemployment has been reversed in 1983. Utah's labor market made a strong bid for a sustained recovery, aptly demonstrated by the plunging unemployment rate. The dramatic improvement in the national economy was a key factor helping to push the State's economic hopes higher.

EMPLOYMENT RISES IN UTAH

Employment rose in 1983, providing the stimulus for lower joblessness. The number of employed persons in Utah expanded by about 10,000 during the year. This certainly is not Utah's biggest employment jump, but was much improved to 1982's nosedive of nearly 7,000. Certain industries losing employment in 1982 grabbed some of it back in 1983. Accelerating employment in construction and manufacturing added jobs to Utah's economy instead of taking them away. The mining industry did not respond to economic recovery, however, as tumbling mining employment in the first half of 1983 helped delay Utah's economic recovery.

Other industries, besides construction and manufacturing, started on the comeback trail. The increase in retail trade employment signaled an upsurge in consumer spending. Combined employment in the finance, insurance, and real estate industries rose perceptively during 1983. Services and government also created new jobs for the state in 1983, although the employment growth in services slowed compared to last year.

MINING SITUATION STILL VERY ROCKY

Mining in Utah did not experience recovery. Frequent layoffs caused mining to lose a third of its employment during the past two years. Job reduction struck in every major mining sector in the State—copper, coal, uranium, and oil and gas.

Annual average metal mining employment in 1983 will reach its lowest level in at least thirty years. Most of the drop in metal mining happened in 1982, when substantial layoffs struck the copper and uranium industries. These low employment levels carried into 1983, causing the severe decrease in annual average metal mining employment.

Nearly half of the coal mining jobs in Utah have vanished in the last two years. Coal mine shutdowns in the first half of 1983, plus numerous layoffs in 1982, pulled employment down. The deteriorating conditions in coal mining produced serious economic consequences for some areas in Utah—particularly Carbon County. The unemployment rate in Cabon County for 1983 will be nearly three times higher than in 1982.

Oil and gas activities have also slowed significantly since 1981. Most of the job decreases, however, occurred in 1982, with employment holding fairly steady in 1983. With no further employment decreases in oil and gas, and most of the layoffs apparently stopped in metal and coal mining, the declining conditions in Utah's mining industries appears to have been arrested.

CONSTRUCTION—A TURN FOR THE BETTER

Construction broke out of a miserable slump in 1983—realizng its first annual average employment increase in the past three years. There is no secret why employment started growing in this industry. Lower interest rates in 1983 spurred a tremendous upsurge in new home building in the state. This always helps create new jobs in Utah's construction industries.

Although building employment rose in 1983, many construction jobs that disappeared in the last few years are still gone. Annual average construction employment, at 27,700 in 1983, was still 7,900 below peak construction employment of 35,600 in 1979. While many construction jobs still need to be regained, this industry contributed heavily to Utah's economic recovery in 1983.

MANUFACTURING CHANGES DIRECTIONS

Many manufacturing industries have achieved significant progress during the year. Manufacturing employment reached one of its lowest points, 81,000 in January 1983, 7,600 less jobs than in January 1982. Manufacturing employment in November 1983 stood at 87,000, much improved from the start of the year, and 4,000 more jobs than in November 1982. Although 1983 annual average employment in this industry should be lower than in 1982, manufacturing is now moving forward instead of backward.

Defense-related industries in the transportation equipment manufacturing sector generated much of the job growth, adding about 1,000 new jobs in 1983. Two other manufacturing industries—lumber and wood products, and furniture and fixtures—have also experienced year-over job gains.

While some manufacturing industries improved in 1983, others did not. Primary metals manufacturing has not yet regained any of the numerous jobs lost during 1982. Many of these jobs taken by the last recession may not come back. Fabricated metals employment declined from 1982. Many of the nondurable manufacturing sectors also have many jobs to recapture.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES EMPLOYMENT UP SLIGHTLY

Transportation employment may experience a slight gain in 1983, thanks largely to a big increase in air transportation jobs. Because of phenomenal job growth in the first halves of 1982 and 1983, air transportation employment nearly doubled in two years. This has not occurred in the railroad and trucking industries. While employment has rebounded tenuously so far in 1983, job levels in both industries are still considerably lower than in 1982.

Employment in communications and public utilities grew rapidly in 1981 and 1982, despite the recession. In 1982, these industries supplied about 1,700 new jobs to Utah's economy. This year, however, they will be lucky to add 400 new jobs.

RETAIL TRADE ACTIVITY ACCELERATES

One of the most positive economic signs during 1983 was the revival in retail trade. Retail trade employment averaged 99,000 this year, 1,700 more jobs than in 1982. This indicates the consumer has let the money fly a little faster, enabling fresh money to be pumped into the economy, which usually means new jobs. Most of the retail trade employment increase was from eating and drinking places, food stores, and furniture and home furnishings stores.

The situation for wholesale trade was not so bright. Average employment in this industry for 1983 was about 500 less than in 1982—with most of the drop originating in the durable goods sector of wholesale trade. Conditions in wholesale trade, however, have appeared to improve in recent months.

BANKING EMPLOYMENT GROWS

Average employment in finance, insurance, and real estate in 1983 increased nearly 5.0 percent over 1982—the highest percentage increase of the major industries. Banking furnished the lion's share of this increase, growing by almost 1,000 jobs or nearly 10.0 percent in 1983. Rising employment in credit unions created another 300 jobs.

The real estate sector, however, lost employment in 1983. This marks the fourth straight year employment growth in this industry has been virtually stagnant. Employment growth in insurance in 1982 and 1983 has also been very slow.

MORE EMPLOYMENT GROWTH IN SERVICES

Without the jobs provided by services during the past four years, unemployment in Utah would have spiraled even higher. While job growth in many other industrial sectors slowed to a standstill, services generated more than 15,000 jobs for the State's labor market. Services employment grew again in 1983, however, the growth was only about half that experienced in 1982. Employment in this industry averaged 114,400 in 1983, 2,700 more jobs than in 1982.

Most new services jobs in 1983 came from the business and health sectors, together contributing approximately 2,000 jobs. Several other services industries realized smaller employment gains in 1983, although some will lose employment this year—with nearly 400 jobs going from miscellaneous repair services and 400 from membership organizations and miscellaneous services.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT GROWS

Average government employment in 1983 was 2,000 higher than in 1982—increasing by 1.6 percent. This was very close to the 1.8 percent government annual growth rate from 1977 to 1982. Government produced more jobs than a lot of private sectors in the last two years, as hard economic times have required even more government services.

None of the government jobs increase in 1983 came from federal government, with this sector losing 300 jobs. State and local government created the new jobs—generating more than 2,000 new jobs in Utah's economy. Many of these jobs occurred in state and local education activities.

UTAH CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
1980 TO 1982, 1983 REVIEW, AND 1984 PROJECTIONS
(In thousands)

	1980	1981	Final 1982	1983(r)	1984(p)	Compound Growth Rate 1977 - 1982	Percentage Change 1980 - 1981	1981 - 1982	1982 - 1983	1983 - 1984
Civilian Labor Force	618.8	628.9	645.4	648.0	658.0	3.1	1.6	2.6	0.4	1.5
Employed	585.3	591.6	595.1	598.0	619.0	2.7	1.1	0.6	0.5	3.5
Unemployed	33.5	37.2	50.3	50.0	39.0	10.0	11.0	35.2	—0.6	—22.0
Percent Unemployed	5.4	5.9	7.8	7.7	5.9	—	—	—	—	—
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	550.8	558.0	559.8	562.0	581.0	2.8	1.3	0.3	0.4	3.4
Private Sector	425.7	433.1	433.3	433.5	450.6	3.0	1.7	0.1	0.1	3.9
Mining	18.5	20.3	18.2	13.5	14.0	4.1	9.7	—10.3	—25.8	3.7
Construction	31.5	28.3	26.9	27.7	30.2	—3.3	—10.2	—4.9	3.0	9.0
Manufacturing	87.7	89.3	85.8	84.5	87.3	2.9	1.8	—3.9	—1.5	3.3
Durable	60.1	61.6	58.9	58.3	60.3	4.6	2.5	—4.4	—1.0	3.4
Nondurable	27.6	27.7	26.9	26.2	27.0	—0.5	0.4	—2.9	—2.6	3.1
Trans., Comm., and Public Utilities	34.1	34.4	35.4	35.5	36.8	3.9	0.9	2.9	0.3	3.7
Trade	128.7	130.8	131.7	133.0	137.5	2.3	1.6	0.7	1.0	3.4
Wholesale	34.1	35.3	34.5	34.0	34.5	3.7	3.5	—2.3	—1.4	1.5
Retail	94.6	95.5	97.3	99.0	103.0	1.8	1.0	1.9	1.7	4.0
Fin., Insur., and Real Estate	25.8	26.3	26.6	27.9	29.3	3.6	1.9	1.1	4.9	5 0
Services	99.4	103.7	108.7	111.4	115.5	5.7	4.3	4.8	2.5	3.7
Government	125.0	124.9	126.5	128.5	130.4	1.8	—0.1	1.3	1.6	1.5
Federal	37.1	37.2	37.3	37.0	37.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	—0.8	0.5
State	32.3	32.1	33.3	34.2	34.9	1.7	—0.6	3.7	2.7	2.0
Local	55.7	55.6	56.0	57.3	58.3	2.9	—0.2	0.7	2.3	1.7

r = revised forecast, November 1983 p = projection, November 1983
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

UTAH LABOR MARKET OUTLOOK FOR 1984

UTAH'S LABOR MARKET SHOULD IMPROVE

The economic momentum generated in the last half of 1983 should carry into 1984. The gains may not be as impressive as in 1983, but the recovery could spread to more sectors. Unemployment is anticipated to drop even further, although not with the speed shown last year. Employment growth is expected to accelerate, providing more job opportunities for the State's labor force. Next year, however, may not bring all good economic news. Mining may recoup some of its losses, but overall activity is expected to still remain very low. Some manufacturing sectors, particularly primary metals, could also experience continued problems that were not all recession related.

A wrong assumption or two can blow a set of economic projections right out of the water. This happened to most forecasters when gazing into the crystal ball for 1981. Sharp increases in the national index of leading indicators, a precipitous drop in interest rates, and economic gains in many other areas at the end of 1980 prompted most forecasts (including the Utah Department of Employment Security's) to be quite optimistic for 1981. Most forecasts did not assume interest rates would balloon above the 20.0 percent mark in 1981, which unfortunately for the economy, they did. The jump in rates dashed any hopes of the optimistic forecasts occurring. Interest rates are not expected to abort economic progress in 1984, but the impact of a big change in interest rates or other important economic variables, should be considered when evaluating the projections which follow.

UNEMPLOYMENT, LOWEST SINCE 1981?

Utah's annual unemployment rate could dive to 5.9 percent in 1984—substantially under 1983's rate of 7.7 percent and the lowest annual rate since 1981's 5.9 percent. Only the breakneck drop in the rate during the second half of 1983 even makes this forecast plausible. Since the rate decreased so rapidly, it is going into 1984 at a much lower level than previously expected. From this level, unemployment should continue to drop next year, although not with the speed of previous months. The jobless rate entering into 1984 ought to be around the 6.5 percent mark, and approaching the 5.5 percent level by the end of 1984. This would achieve the projected 5.9 percent annual unemployment rate next year.

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH SHOULD ACCELERATE IN 1984

The State should experience its best year of employment growth since 1978. Employment is expected to rise by 21,000, 3.5 percent over 1983. If this occurs, more jobs would be created in 1984 than in the last four years combined. These additional jobs are necessary if unemployment is to continue falling next year. If the economy keeps improving, more people could be entering the labor force, especially discouraged workers who thought they could not get a job during the last recession and an increase in the number of people in-migrating to the state because of the rapidly improving economy. More jobs will be needed for these people as they come into the labor force in greater numbers.

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS

Construction activity should continue to increase in 1984. More new housing starts, a brighter outlook for nonresidential building, and rising employment at the Intermountain Power Project will help create new construction jobs. Some interest rate projections even call for moderately lower rates in 1984. This would further improve the construction outlook. Construction jobs are projected at 30,200 in 1984, 2,500 or 9.0 percent higher than in 1983.

The additional construction activity will generate more jobs in some of Utah's manufacturing industries, especially in lumber and wood products and stone, clay, glass, and concrete products. Increased defense expenditures will continue to bolster employment in the State's defense-related manufacturing sectors. Job growth is also expected in electronics-related industries. These anticipated developments should help average manufacturing employment in 1984 to increase by 2,800.

The 1984 outlook for mining appears bleaker. This industry is still experiencing problems economic recovery alone can't cure. Although no substantial gains are expected, no major dislocations appear on the horizon. A national resurgence in the automobile and construction industries could stabilize Utah's copper industry, but will probably not appreciably increase employment. Small job gains in oil, gas, and coal should enable mining to restore about 500 jobs in 1984.

Retail trade employment is expected to grow by 4,000 in 1984—the largest yearly increase since 1978. Retail trade activity is anticipated to rise because continued reasonable inflation and rising income levels should give consumers more dollars to spend. Wholesale trade activity should also benefit from this—with employment rebounding from two bad years.

The other major industries in Utah should also contribute to better economic conditions. To accommodate continuing population growth, services is projected to keep adding new jobs (4,100) to the State's labor market. The finance, insurance, and real estate industries should generate about as many jobs in 1984 as in 1983, with more employment growth occurring in the insurance and real estate sectors. Government is also anticipated to create about the same number of jobs in 1984 as in 1983, with most of the employment gains again coming from state and local government. Employment in transportation, communications, and public utilities could also accelerate next year. Transportation job growth is anticipated to show some of the largest gains, because it could benefit the most from the anticipated increase in economic activity.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Nov. 1983(f)	Nov. 1982	% Change	Oct. 1983(p)	Oct. 1982	% Change	Sept. 1983(r)	Sept. 1982	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	642,900	647,900	—0.8	645,100	649,400	—0.7	650,600	656,200	—0.9
Employed	604,100	594,200	1.7	607,900	599,600	1.4	611,900	607,800	0.7
Unemployed	38,800	53,700	—27.7	37,100	49,800	—25.5	38,700	48,600	—20.4
Percent of Labor Force	6.0	8.3	—	5.8	7.7	—	5.9	7.4	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	6.4	8.8	—	6.8	9.0	—	7.2	8.9	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH

	Nov. 1983(f)	Nov. 1982	% Change	Oct. 1983(p)	Oct. 1982	% Change	Sept. 1983(r)	Sept. 1982	% Change
Total	570,800	562,200	1.5	570,000	562,700	1.3	568,600	564,700	0.7
Mining	14,100	15,600	—9.6	14,100	16,300	—13.5	14,200	17,100	—17.0
Metal Mining	5,300	5,500	—3.6	5,300	5,600	—5.4	5,400	5,700	—5.3
Bituminous Coal Mining	3,200	4,400	—27.3	3,200	4,800	—33.3	3,300	5,300	—37.7
Other Mining & Quarrying	5,600	5,700	—1.8	5,600	5,900	—5.1	5,600	6,100	—8.2
Contract Construction	28,800	28,100	1.8	29,100	29,100	—	29,600	29,800	—0.7
Manufacturing	87,000	83,000	4.8	87,200	83,800	4.1	87,200	84,700	3.0
Durable Goods	59,900	56,400	6.2	60,300	57,400	5.1	60,200	58,200	3.4
Primary Metals	5,600	5,900	—5.1	5,700	5,900	—3.4	5,800	6,300	—7.9
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	19,100	18,500	3.2	19,200	18,700	2.7	19,200	19,100	0.5
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	8,600	7,400	16.2	8,700	8,000	8.8	8,700	8,200	6.1
Transportation Equipment	11,500	9,900	16.2	11,400	9,700	17.5	11,200	9,600	16.7
Other Durable Goods	15,100	14,700	2.7	15,300	15,000	2.0	15,200	15,100	0.7
Non-Durable Goods	27,100	26,500	2.3	26,900	26,400	1.9	27,000	26,500	1.9
Food & Kindred Products	9,400	9,400	—	9,400	9,400	—	9,500	9,500	—
Textile & Apparel Products	6,000	5,800	3.4	6,000	5,700	5.3	6,000	5,600	7.1
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3,600	3,600	—	3,600	3,600	—	3,600	3,600	—
Other Non-Durable Goods	8,100	7,800	1.7	8,000	7,800	2.6	7,900	7,800	1.3
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	35,700	35,800	—0.3	36,000	36,100	—0.3	36,000	36,300	—0.8
Railroad Transportation	3,600	3,800	—5.3	3,600	3,900	—7.7	3,600	3,900	—7.7
Other Transportation	16,000	15,400	3.9	16,300	15,600	4.5	16,400	15,700	4.4
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	16,100	16,600	—3.0	16,100	16,700	—3.6	16,100	16,700	—3.6
Trade	134,500	133,400	0.8	132,800	132,100	0.5	133,500	133,000	0.4
Wholesale Trade	33,000	34,200	—3.5	32,900	34,200	—3.8	33,200	34,300	—3.2
Retail Trade	101,500	99,300	2.2	99,900	97,900	2.0	100,300	98,700	1.6
Building Materials	5,000	4,600	8.7	5,000	4,700	6.4	5,000	4,700	6.4
Food Stores	17,100	16,700	2.4	17,100	16,700	2.4	17,100	16,900	1.2
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	11,500	11,300	1.8	11,600	11,400	1.8	11,700	11,700	—
Eating & Drinking Places	29,900	29,200	2.4	30,200	29,600	2.0	30,700	30,200	1.7
Other Retail	38,000	37,500	1.3	35,900	35,500	1.1	35,800	35,200	1.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	27,700	27,000	2.6	27,600	26,800	3.0	27,600	26,800	3.0
Services	112,600	110,200	2.2	113,300	110,900	2.2	112,900	110,800	1.9
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	7,700	7,600	1.3	8,200	8,000	2.5	8,300	8,200	1.2
Personal Business Services & Amusements	34,300	33,800	1.5	34,700	34,200	1.5	35,100	34,600	1.4
Medical & Other Health Services	31,400	30,900	1.6	31,300	30,900	1.3	31,200	30,800	1.3
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	29,900	29,300	2.0	29,700	29,100	2.1	29,000	28,600	1.4
Other Services	9,300	8,600	8.1	9,300	8,700	6.9	9,300	8,700	6.9
Government	130,800	128,900	1.3	129,800	127,600	1.7	127,600	126,000	1.3
Federal Government	36,500	36,700	—0.5	36,700	36,700	—	36,900	37,200	—0.8
U.S. Federal Defense	22,300	22,400	—0.4	22,300	22,300	—	22,200	22,200	—
Other Federal Government	14,200	14,300	—0.7	14,400	14,400	—	14,800	15,000	—1.3
State Government	35,600	34,600	2.9	35,100	34,200	2.6	32,700	31,900	2.5
State Education	20,500	19,600	4.6	20,000	19,300	3.6	17,500	16,800	4.2
Other State Government	15,100	15,000	0.7	15,100	14,900	1.3	15,200	15,000	1.3
Local Government	58,500	57,500	1.7	58,000	56,700	2.3	57,900	57,000	1.6
Local Education	37,600	36,400	3.3	37,000	35,800	3.4	35,100	34,000	3.2
Other Local Government	20,900	21,200	—1.4	21,000	20,900	0.5	22,900	22,900	—
Labor—Management Disputes	330	0	—	180	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information. Preliminary and revised months, Employment and Earnings, Utah. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Nov. '83	Nov. '82	Percent Change	Oct. '83	Sept. '83	Aug. '83	July '83	June '83	May '83	Apr. '83	Mar. '83
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,613.0	1,573.0	2.5	1,610.0	1,607.0	1,603.0	1,600.0	1,597.0	1,593.0	1,590.0	1,587.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 yrs & older[1]	1,043.0	1,022.0	2.1	1,041.0	1,039.0	1,038.0	1,036.0	1,034.0	1,033.0	1,031.0	1,029.0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	642.9	648.9	—0.9	645.8	645.6	642.8	644.3	648.9	651.8	654.6	652.0
Participation Rate	61.6	63.5	—	62.0	62.1	61.9	62.2	62.8	63.1	63.5	63.4
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	601.7	591.8	1.7	601.9	599.3	596.7	594.8	595.5	594.1	596.8	594.7
Employment Population Rate[2]	57.7	57.9	—	57.8	57.7	57.5	57.4	57.6	57.5	57.9	57.8
Nonagricultural Industries	541.4	533.0	1.6	541.2	539.4	535.8	536.1	536.1	536.8	538.7	535.3
Self Employed & Domestic[3]	42.5	40.9	3.9	42.6	42.4	42.4	41.4	41.4	40.5	42.1	41.1
Agriculture	17.0	17.3	—1.7	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
UNEMPLOYED	41.2	57.0	—27.7	43.9	46.2	46.1	49.5	53.5	57.6	57.8	57.3
Unemployment Rate	6.4	8.8	—	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.7	8.2	8.8	8.8	8.8
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	400.1	373.1	7.2	395.2	393.4	395.2	391.7	385.1	381.2	376.4	377.0
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[4]	564.0	555.3	1.6	563.8	561.9	558.2	560.6	558.5	559.2	561.2	557.6
Mining	14.0	15.5	—9.7	13.9	14.0	14.2	14.1	14.2	13.9	14.5	13.6
Contract Construction	26.9	26.4	1.9	26.8	26.9	27.0	27.1	26.5	26.9	27.1	26.6
Manufacturing	85.9	81.9	4.9	86.3	86.1	86.0	85.3	84.7	84.5	83.8	82.3
Durable Goods	59.0	55.6	6.1	59.8	59.5	59.5	59.0	58.1	58.0	57.6	56.3
Nondurable Goods	26.9	26.3	2.3	26.5	26.6	26.5	26.3	26.6	26.5	26.2	26.0
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	35.7	35.8	—0.3	35.9	35.5	33.0	35.3	35.2	35.4	35.7	35.7
Trade	131.4	130.4	0.8	131.9	132.5	132.9	133.3	132.4	132.2	132.7	131.9
Wholesale	33.0	34.1	—3.2	32.9	32.9	33.0	33.0	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.8
Retail	98.4	96.3	2.2	99.0	99.6	99.9	100.0	99.1	98.8	99.2	98.1
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	27.8	27.1	2.6	27.6	27.5	27.3	27.1	27.0	27.4	27.2	27.6
Services	112.7	110.3	2.2	112.1	111.2	111.4	111.7	111.5	112.1	111.1	110.9
Government	130.1	128.3	1.4	129.6	129.5	128.0	127.3	128.5	127.5	127.1	128.6
Federal	37.5	37.7	—0.5	37.3	36.7	36.7	36.4	36.4	36.9	36.9	37.2
State	34.4	33.4	3.0	34.4	34.6	34.2	33.8	34.8	33.9	33.9	34.3
Local	58.2	57.2	1.7	57.9	58.2	57.1	57.1	57.3	56.7	56.3	57.1

[1] These series are estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Employment to population ratio indicates the portion of 16 and older population who are employed, and reflects employment by place of residence of the worker.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[4] Includes full and part-time jobs held by individuals, including multiple jobs held by the same person. Job figures are by place of work.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Oct. 1983(p)	% Change from Oct. '82	Percent Distribution	Oct. 1983(p)	% Change from Oct. '82	Percent Distribution	Oct. 1983(p)	Percent of Industry
TOTAL	332.4	0.3	100.0	237.4	2.7	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	13.1	—14.4	3.9	1.0	0.0	0.4	11.1	78.7
Contract Construction	27.0	—0.4	8.1	2.1	4.2	0.9	24.1	82.8
Manufacturing	60.5	4.1	18.2	26.8	4.3	11.3	56.7	64.9
Durable Goods	44.3	5.5	13.3	16.0	3.9	6.7	39.0	64.7
Nondurable Goods	16.2	0.6	4.9	10.8	4.9	4.6	17.7	65.6
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	25.2	—3.8	7.6	10.8	9.1	4.6	25.5	70.8
Total Trade	72.5	—1.5	21.8	60.2	2.9	25.4	116.8	88.0
Wholesale Trade	24.8	—3.9	7.5	8.1	—3.6	3.4	27.2	82.7
Retail Trade	47.7	—0.2	14.4	52.1	4.2	21.9	84.6	89.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	11.8	1.7	3.5	15.8	3.9	6.7	21.8	79.0
Services	51.8	4.9	15.6	61.4	—0.2	25.9	86.2	76.1
Total Government	70.5	0.6	21.2	59.3	3.1	25.0	NA	NA
Federal Government	23.8	—2.9	7.1	13.1	5.6	5.5	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.9	—0.6	4.8	6.4	1.6	2.7	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	7.7	—7.2	2.3	6.7	9.8	2.8	NA	NA
State Government	17.0	1.8	5.1	16.1	3.4	7.6	NA	NA
State Education	11.4	2.7	3.4	8.6	4.9	3.6	NA	NA
Other State Government	5.6	0.0	1.7	9.5	3.3	4.0	NA	NA
Local Government	29.9	2.7	9.0	28.1	1.8	11.8	NA	NA
Local Education	15.8	3.3	4.8	21.2	3.4	8.9	NA	NA
Other Local Government	14.1	2.2	4.2	6.9	—2.8	2.9	NA	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN LABOR MARKET AREAS

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Nov. '83(f)	Nov. '82	% Chg.	Oct. '83(p)	Sept. '83(r)	Nov. '83(f)	Nov. '82	% Chg.	Oct. '83(p)	Sept. '83(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	421,300	424,300	—0.7	419,800	421,600	83,500	86,700	—3.7	83,500	84,400
Employed	397,300	390,600	1.7	396,800	397,600	78,300	76,500	2.4	78,800	79,500
Unemployed	23,900	33,700	—29.1	23,000	24,000	5,200	8,200	—36.6	4,800	4,900
Percent of Labor Force	5.7	7.9	—	5.5	5.7	6.3	9.7	—	5.7	5.9
Percent Seasonally Adjusted	6.0	8.4	—	6.3	6.5	6.8	10.5	—	6.8	7.1
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	403,400	397,100	1.6	401,500	400,900	66,800	65,100	2.3	66,800	66,700
Mining	5,320	5,900	—9.8	5,150	5,080	160	180	—11.1	160	150
Contract Construction	18,880	18,530	1.9	19,070	19,520	2,780	2,730	1.9	2,770	2,820
Manufacturing	60,080	57,250	4.9	60,230	60,030	11,470	10,910	5.1	11,600	11,970
Durable Goods	42,680	40,220	6.1	42,900	42,550	8,530	8,040	6.1	8,700	9,130
Nondurable Goods	17,400	17,030	2.2	17,330	17,480	2,940	2,870	2.4	2,910	2,840
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	28,090	28,150	—0.2	28,310	28,170	2,310	2,310	0.0	2,360	2,370
Total Trade	99,840	99,290	0.6	98,080	98,390	13,670	13,460	1.6	13,470	13,630
Wholesale Trade	28,430	29,450	—3.5	28,310	28,560	1,530	1,580	—3.2	1,500	1,560
Retail Trade	71,410	69,840	2.2	69,780	69,820	12,150	11,880	2.3	11,970	12,040
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	22,720	22,140	2.6	22,640	22,490	1,960	1,910	2.6	1,970	2,020
Services	75,890	74,280	2.2	76,440	76,190	22,880	22,200	2.2	22,590	22,220
Total Government	92,560	91,510	1.1	91,560	90,990	11,600	11,390	1.8	11,660	11,490

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Morgan, and Weber counties.
[2] Coterminous with Utah County.
Note: The current month's figures are forecast; the previous month's are preliminary. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Preliminary and revised months, Employment and Earnings — Utah, prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Nov.'83(f)	Oct.'83(r)	Sept.'83(r)	Nov.'82	Nov.'83(f)	Nov.'82	% Change	Nov.'83(f)	Nov.'82	% Change
State Total	6.4	6.8	7.2	8.8	642,900	647,900	—0.8	570,800	562,200	1.5
Bear River	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.8	43,390	42,840	1.3	33,120	32,250	2.7
Box Elder	3.6	4.0	4.1	5.4	17,320	17,040	1.6	12,300	11,870	3.6
Cache	5.1	4.8	5.5	6.2	25,260	24,970	1.2	20,410	19,970	2.2
Rich	1.8	4.9	6.1	2.1	820	830	—1.2	420	410	2.4
Wasatch Front	6.0	6.3	6.5	8.4	421,260	424,340	—0.7	403,390	397,050	1.6
North	6.7	7.0	7.2	8.7	116,680	117,210	—0.5	97,800	96,370	1.5
Morgan	2.5	2.4	3.6	5.6	1,840	1,860	—1.1	950	930	2.2
Weber	7.5	7.7	7.9	9.7	65,000	65,330	—0.5	50,170	49,270	1.8
Davis	5.9	6.1	6.4	7.5	49,840	50,020	—0.4	46,690	46,170	1.1
South	5.8	6.0	6.3	8.4	304,580	307,130	—0.8	305,580	300,680	1.6
Salt Lake	5.7	6.0	6.3	8.3	296,030	298,330	—0.8	295,930	291,040	1.7
Tooele	8.4	7.6	7.2	11.5	8,550	8,800	—2.8	9,650	9,640	0.1
Mountainlands	7.2	7.3	7.7	10.9	93,170	94,550	—1.5	73,020	71,400	2.3
Summit	10.1	10.6	10.9	13.2	6,650	6,780	—1.9	4,170	4,120	1.2
Utah	6.8	6.8	7.1	10.5	83,520	84,670	—1.4	66,620	65,090	2.4
Wasatch	12.6	13.8	15.3	16.9	3,010	3,100	—2.9	2,240	2,200	1.8
Central	7.8	7.9	8.4	10.4	20,420	20,650	—1.1	13,290	13,100	1.5
Juab	16.0	13.0	14.2	23.8	1,880	2,030	—7.4	1,410	1,390	1.4
Millard	6.8	5.5	7.7	7.2	4,200	4,170	0.7	2,530	2,500	1.2
Piute	4.0	6.9	5.2	8.4	410	430	—4.7	220	220	0.0
Sanpete	8.7	9.7	10.8	12.5	5,920	5,990	—1.2	3,860	3,770	2.4
Sevier	6.0	6.8	5.6	6.8	7,300	7,290	0.1	4,920	4,880	0.8
Wayne	5.1	5.4	6.1	10.6	710	740	—4.1	360	350	2.9
Southwestern	6.4	6.6	6.7	8.3	21,590	21,670	—0.4	15,860	15,610	1.6
Beaver	5.3	5.8	6.9	7.1	1,670	1,690	—1.2	1,010	990	2.0
Garfield	11.0	9.5	7.1	17.5	1,550	1,650	—6.1	1,210	1,200	0.8
Iron	7.1	6.3	6.9	8.7	7,520	7,520	0.0	5,930	5,840	1.5
Kane	4.0	11.8	6.9	6.7	1,370	1,390	—1.4	940	930	1.1
Washington	5.7	5.6	6.4	6.8	9,480	9,430	0.5	6,770	6,660	1.7
Uintah Basin	7.4	9.6	10.1	9.0	17,090	17,520	—2.5	12,960	12,970	—0.8
Daggett	1.7	2.0	2.1	3.0	230	230	0.0	220	220	0.0
Duchesne	8.7	10.6	10.7	10.5	6,330	6,500	—2.6	4,200	4,250	—1.2
Uintah	6.7	9.2	9.9	8.2	10,530	10,790	—2.4	8,440	8,510	—0.8
Southeastern	11.3	13.8	14.5	11.1	25,990	26,350	—1.4	19,260	19,580	—1.6
Carbon	14.4	17.1	19.0	12.5	10,890	10,630	0.6	8,540	8,690	—1.7
Emery	7.0	10.6	10.1	6.6	7,580	7,690	—1.4	5,350	5,470	—2.2
Grand	12.5	15.1	14.4	16.4	3,090	3,270	—5.5	2,450	2,460	—0.4
San Juan	10.2	10.6	10.8	11.6	4,820	4,750	—2.7	2,920	2,960	—1.4

* Insignificant change that rounds to zero. Detail may not add to totals.
f = forecast, r = revised.
Note: Above unemployment rates are for economic analysis and may not be used for allocation of federal funds.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct.(p) 1983	Sept.(r) 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct.(p) 1983	Sept.(r) 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct.(p) 1983	Sept.(r) 1983	Oct. 1982
MINING	$509.94	$481.82	$510.85	40.6	38.7	41.6	$12.56	$12.45	$12.28
CONSTRUCTION	484.57	508.80	517.72	39.3	40.0	39.4	12.33	12.72	13.14
MANUFACTURING	348.88	347.17	333.98	40.9	40.7	39.2	8.53	8.53	8.52
Durable Goods	351.46	345.14	344.11	41.3	40.7	40.2	8.51	8.48	8.56
Nondurable Goods	344.00	352.46	310.43	40.0	40.7	37.0	8.60	8.66	8.39
TRANS, COMM, PUB. UTIL.	443.41	440.36	411.68	40.2	40.4	37.7	11.03	10.90	10.92
TRADE	227.20	225.02	215.21	31.8	32.1	30.7	7.19	7.01	7.01
Wholesale Trade	379.10	359.97	352.54	38.1	39.0	36.8	9.95	9.23	9.58
Retail Trade	169.07	173.76	161.59	29.1	29.5	28.3	5.81	5.89	5.71
AVERAGE	314.32	314.43	302.75	35.8	36.1	34.6	8.78	8.71	8.75

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Employment and Earnings, Utah; Utah Department of Employment Security in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. (p) 1983	Sept. (r) 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. (p) 1983	Sept. (r) 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. (p) 1983	Sept. (r) 1983	Oct. 1982
MINING	$525.84	$524.56	$519.70	42.0	41.5	43.2	$12.52	$12.64	$12.03
Metal Mining	533.17	501.98	517.78	40.3	37.8	40.2	13.23	13.28	12.88
Bituminous Coal Mining	492.45	573.79	537.42	33.5	38.1	39.4	14.70	15.06	13.64
CONSTRUCTION	485.66	497.54	494.08	38.2	39.3	38.6	12.19	12.66	12.80
MANUFACTURING	345.74	343.49	328.23	39.2	38.9	38.3	8.82	8.83	8.57
Durable Goods	366.12	362.91	348.88	40.5	40.1	39.2	9.04	9.05	8.90
Primary Metal Industries	546.72	555.10	484.98	40.8	40.4	35.4	13.40	13.74	13.70
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	331.85	335.32	344.40	39.6	38.9	40.0	8.38	8.62	8.61
Transportation Equipment	472.50	455.26	446.25	44.2	44.2	42.5	10.69	10.30	10.50
Nondurable Goods	300.56	302.48	284.65	36.3	36.4	36.4	8.28	8.31	7.82
Food & Kindred Products	312.70	305.52	283.24	38.7	38.0	36.5	8.08	8.04	7.76
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	527.74	506.62	454.01	43.4	41.8	41.5	12.16	12.12	10.94
TRANS., COMM., & PUB. UTIL.	441.29	446.60	418.13	39.9	40.6	37.5	11.06	11.00	11.15
TRADE	216.30	212.84	201.15	30.9	31.3	29.8	7.00	6.80	6.75
Wholesale Trade	361.13	344.45	336.72	37.5	38.4	36.8	9.63	8.97	9.15
Retail Trade	172.24	172.56	158.42	28.9	28.1	27.6	5.96	5.93	5.74
Food Stores	213.95	209.34	213.06	27.5	27.4	26.8	7.78	7.64	7.95
Other Retail	163.01	165.87	156.73	28.8	29.1	28.6	5.66	5.70	5.48
AVERAGE	312.58	314.53	303.56	35.2	35.5	34.3	8.88	8.86	8.85

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Employment and Earnings — Utah, Utah Department of Employment Security in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast Nov. '83	Preliminary Oct. '83	Final Sept. '83	Final Nov. '82	Final Oct. '82
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	9,200	9,981	9,524	6,430	6,115
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	5,500	5,265	4,993	5,839	6,097
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	14,700	15,246	14,517	12,269	12,212
Number of New Applications for Jobs	8,200	8,504	9,542	7,589	8,477
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	8,500	9,264	7,026	4,872	5,037
Initial Claims (Key Week)	2,104	1,641	1,852	2,408	2,140
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	12,358	15,119	17,218	22,335	23,105
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	2.33	2.90	3.34	4.35	4.51
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$8,000,000	$7,040,285	$6,581,573	$11,210,956	$11,111,518

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNEMPLOYED IN UTAH

	October			September			August		
	1983(p)	1982	% Change	1983(p)	1982	% Change	1983(p)	1982	% Change
TOTAL UNEMPLOYED[1]	37,100	49,800	—25.5	38,700	48,600	—20.4	50,400	58,100	—13.3
Occupation									
Professional, Technical, & Managerial	4,100	4,200	—2.4	3,900	4,200	—7.1	4,400	4,300	2.3
Clerical & Sales	6,200	6,400	—3.1	6,200	6,500	—4.6	6,500	6,600	—1.5
Service	3,000	2,800	7.1	3,000	2,500	20.0	3,300	2,800	17.9
Agriculture, Fishery, Forestry, & Related	600	800	—25.0	700	900	—22.2	800	900	—11.1
Processing	900	2,900	—69.0	900	2,700	—66.7	800	2,600	—69.2
Machine Trades	1,300	2,600	—50.0	1,400	2,500	—44.0	1,700	2,300	—26.1
Benchwork	1,500	3,100	—51.6	1,700	2,600	—34.6	1,700	2,100	—19.0
Structural Work	4,400	8,000	—45.0	4,600	7,900	—41.8	5,100	7,700	—33.8
Miscellaneous	4,000	5,400	—25.9	4,600	5,200	—11.5	4,900	5,400	—9.3
Entrants	11,100	13,600	—18.4	11,700	13,600	—14.0	21,200	23,400	—9.4
Sex									
Male	22,400	34,100	—34.3	23,400	33,400	—29.9	31,000	39,600	—21.7
Female	14,700	15,700	—6.4	15,300	15,200	0.7	19,400	18,500	4.9
Age									
Under 25	17,500	24,400	—28.3	18,500	24,200	—23.6	29,500	33,700	—12.5
25 to 44	15,100	20,100	—24.9	15,500	19,200	—19.3	16,300	19,200	—15.1
45 to 64	4,400	5,200	—15.4	4,600	5,100	—9.8	4,500	5,100	—11.8
65 & Over	100	100	0.0	100	100	0.0	100	100	0.0
Duration									
1 or 2 weeks	3,900	6,400	—39.1	4,000	5,500	—27.3	5,300	7,700	—31.2
3 or 4 weeks	3,500	5,200	—32.7	3,700	4,400	—15.9	4,800	6,700	—28.4
5 through 14 weeks	19,700	22,600	—17.3	19,500	21,900	—11.0	25,300	24,700	2.4
15 or more weeks	11,000	15,600	—29.5	11,500	16,800	—31.5	15,000	19,000	—21.1
Industry									
Agriculture	400	500	—20.0	500	600	—16.7	600	600	0.0
Mining	2,900	3,500	—17.1	2,900	3,400	—14.7	2,700	4,100	—34.1
Contract Construction	3,400	5,100	—33.3	3,700	5,000	—26.0	3,400	4,700	—27.7
Manufacturing	5,100	9,900	—48.5	5,400	9,400	—42.6	5,800	8,700	—33.3
Transportation, Communications, & Pub. Util.	1,400	2,100	—33.3	1,500	1,900	—21.1	1,600	2,000	—20.0
Trade	5,500	6,600	—16.7	5,700	6,500	—12.3	6,900	6,500	6.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	700	1,000	—30.0	800	1,100	—27.3	900	1,000	—10.0
Services	4,300	4,900	—12.2	4,400	4,700	—6.4	5,200	4,800	8.3
Government	1,700	1,800	—5.6	1,500	1,600	—6.3	1,400	1,500	—6.7
Industry Not Applicable	11,700	14,400	—18.8	12,300	14,400	—14.6	21,900	24,200	—9.5

p = preliminary.

[1] Includes unemployed persons in the Utah labor force whether insured or not by the Employment Security Act.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS (CPI-U)
U.S. CITY AVERAGE
1967 = 100

	Index					Percent Change				
Item	Oct. '83	Sept. '83	Aug. '83	July '83	Oct. '82	From Last Month	Oct. '82 to Oct. '83	Sept. '82 to Sept. '83	Aug. '82 to Aug. '83	July '82 to July '83
ALL ITEMS	302.6	301.8	300.3	299.3	294.1	0.3	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.4
Food and Beverages	285.7	285.3	284.9	284.7	279.6	0.1	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.4
Food at Home	282.3	282.5	282.5	282.8	289.4	—0.1	—5.7	0.7	0.6	0.0
Housing	326.8	326.4	324.8	324.5	320.7	0.1	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.7
Rent Residential	240.4	239.5	238.2	237.1	228.9	0.4	5.0	5.6	5.4	5.5
Fuel and Other Util.	374.4	376.4	375.1	375.5	363.4	—0.5	3.0	4.7	5.3	5.9
Medical Care	362.9	361.2	360.0	357.7	338.7	0.5	7.1	7.5	8.0	8.4
Apparel and Upkeep	200.7	200.4	197.3	195.0	195.5	0.1	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8
Transportation	305.0	303.7	302.4	300.4	295.5	0.4	3.2	2.8	2.1	1.5
Gasoline	382.4	387.1	389.5	389.3	390.6	—1.2	—2.1	—1.8	—2.2	—2.7
Energy[1]	425.1	429.3	429.8	430.1	425.0	—1.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.3

[1] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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OFFICIAL BUSINESS

UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT
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